The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 11. NO. 26 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921. WHOLE NO. 546

Chinese Coolie Labor Must Be Kept Out

Washington, Sept. 17.—"We cannot too earnestly urge the wage earners of the United States to continue to send in their protests against the importation of Chinese coolies into the Island of Hawaii," declares the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is a desperate game the sugar planters are playing," warns the legislative men. "It is admitted that they control the administration of governmental affairs on the island. Their publicity campaign proposes to expend immense sums of money to carry out the object for which they are fighting. They will leave nothing undone to accomplish their purpose. While it is true that most of the cablegrams and telegrams to members of congress emanating from the propaganda of the so-called labor emergency committee will be paid for by the sugar coated government of Hawaii they will be used by senators and representatives as an excuse for their action in voting for the resolution.

"It is therefore necessary for the officials of all organizations to bear in mind that they also must enter a most serious protest to the immigration committee of the senate, which has become active in the campaign, as well as to the members of the house committee on immigration."

Willing to Take Losses; Want No Prying Receiver

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Representatives of a majority of the policyholders in three Employers' mutual insurance and service companies, the strike issues concerning which the state insurance department charges to be insolvent and unable to meet its obligations, and for which a receiver has been asked, have petitioned the court to postpone the hearing on the receivership application for 30 days. They want time to work out a plan of reorganization, declaring that they do not desire a receivership, being willing to stand their losses in order to keep the company going. The committee of the majority policy holders is composed of three employing printers, two of whom looked out their workmen May 2. A receivership for the company may mean that the methods of the concern in attempting to break strikes will be investigated, hence the employers are active in opposing the proceedings. The state insurance department has examined the financial affairs of the company and has reported to the court that the concern is insolvent, having liabilities exceeding assets by more than a million dollars. The employers opposing the receivership evidently hope to uncover an angel to square accounts in the event the court grants the 30-day postponement.

44-HOUR WEEK IN AUSTRALIA.

Sidney, N. S. Sept. 18.—All paper mill employes in New South Wales have been granted the 44-hour week, the working time to be divided into 5 1-2 days. The same working conditions will apply to machinists, engineers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, metal workers on coaches and all laborers and assistants in the coachmaking industry. Brush and broom makers and saddlery employes and bricklayers and wharf carpenters also obtain the 44-hour week. It is reported that all of the workers of Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales are now on a 44-hour week basis.

Half-Time in School For Hosts of Children

New York, Sept. 17.—Children in congested districts will have to be apportioned school time of half as day each in the coming school year. Probably 100,000 children will be thus handicapped in this city alone. All the other large cities of the country similar conditions exist, so that the total number of children to be restricted in their rights of public education throughout the country will approximate a million pupils. The largest number affected is in the lower grades of the elementary schools, though the congestion also affects the high schools. Several cities are trying to remedy the congestion by erecting portable schools, but these are usually of such a ramshackle construction that while teaching may be done in them the health of the pupils is in danger, especially in winter. In many of the rural districts there is a lack of teachers, due to the "economy" plans of county commissioners in paying small salaries to teachers. Popular education is not keeping pace with the "natural law of supply and demand," is the opinion of persons who have studied the subject, as there is an enormous supply of children who demand a chance for education that is being denied to them through the failure of boards of education and county commissions to make proper provision for their housing and teaching.

LABOR HALL FOR ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—The trades assembly of this city has purchased a site for $40,000 on which a labor temple to cost $100,000 will be built. All of the stock in the proposed structure will be held by bona fide labor organizations and none will be sold to individuals. The active building committee will be elected by the Labor Temple association, an incorporated body controlled by the trades assembly.

THE PIG IRON MIND DEVELOPS A PIG IRON LABOR PHILOSOPHY.

"It is unfair to the workmen of this and every other community to reduce their earning power, but tax them on everything that they eat or wear, and at the same time keep the wages of railroad employes above what other workmen of the same grade are willing to accept for their own services."

This is a quotation from a statement said to have been made by the president of a large sheet and tube company.

Who made the statement is of little consequence.

The material thing is the philosophy of life underlying it. That also is an amazing thing—amazing that men of today, men who profess belief in justice, men who pride themselves on their right thinking, on their love of humanity, should rate labor the same as pig iron is rated.

Labor is humanity. Food, shelter, education, the safety of the home life of America, depend upon that. This philosophy, in effect, declares that the payment for labor shall be governed solely by what workers are willing to accept.

Can such a philosophy, such a principle of life, stand the test of analysis from a human standpoint, from the standpoint of the ethics of modern civilization?

There is a background to this "willingness to accept." Let us examine that background. At its fringe there is the law of necessity—Men must work in order to live." Within the cycle of this law there are the laws of employers must live off the work of men, that men shall do. Women and children must be provided for, education must be looked after, man's duties to civilization must be observed, else civilization will soon decay.

Work, then, is the basis of civilization. Wages is the pay which men receive for the work they do, for the service they give to civilization. This service, in turn, rests upon work. Whether or not there is work to be done, the law of necessity operates. The desire of necessity crushes the spirit of men without work, strips them, deadens them to every sense save self-preservation. The value of the service they give, the rights of other men, the profit of their needs to those who control work—everything is thrust aside, they must work to live.

Some, driven by this law of necessity, are ready to give their service, give their work, for any wages named by those who control work.

Here is set the background of "willingness to accept."

Is that really willingness? It is most inhuman compulsion. More than that, it is an assault upon civilization, the practical driving of men into forcing their wives and their children into a lower standard of living, depriving child life of its proper nourishment and training, destroying home life, with one stroke setting back civilization two generations.

In the leading quotation the pig-iron philosophy is clearly expounded in the declaration that it is unfair to reduce the wages of certain workmen and at the same time keep up the wages of certain other workmen.

The fair thing to do, according to the tube company president, is to reduce the higher wages to the lower standard, and then submit them all to the test of "willingness to accept."

There is no ethical standard by which the wages of labor can be made subject to the laws which govern the marketing of pig-iron.

Labor cannot be separated from the worker. Labor cannot be tortured for future use. Its demands for sustenance are always immediate which must be immediately supplied or the laborer will die and those dependent upon him will suffer.

There is, therefore, only one sound philosophy for governing the payment of wages. That is full payment for the service given, regardless of the "willingness to accept" a lower standard, inspired by the law of necessity.

Putting the Message of Labor Into the Hearts of the Workers

Washington, Sept. 17.—"Organize!" That is the slogan of Labor in every state. Labor day celebrations provided the plans; the hope for freedom to all workers to be gained through the trade-union movement gives the inspiration. Such are the reports to the A. F. of L. officers being made by secretaries of central labor bodies from all sections of the country. Several of the centrals have adopted the methods of street meetings for carrying labor's message to the hearts of workmen who have not joined trade unions.

These meetings are held at noon-time in factory districts and in the evening in the downtown squares or streets, the speakers and those having charge of the affairs being careful to obtain police permits authorizing the assemblages. At the close of the meetings the speakers invite all workmen to attend, on a named evening, an open forum to discuss the trade union question from every standpoint.

At the forum the workers who are not members of labor organizations are given courteous opportunity to discuss the union question and to state their reasons for holding aloof from the labor movement. It is too early as yet to gauge the success of these meetings from the standpoint of increasing the union membership, but there is no question of the interest they have aroused among workers who might have given little thought to joining a trade union. The meetings are addressed by officers of local unions or delegates to the central bodies, the form being plain and simple talks on the value and necessity of the union in the daily life of the workers.

Other central bodies have laid plans for naming large organization committees to work in relays, so that no member of a committee will be called upon to speak more than one night in a week. These committees will be composed of those officers of local unions and delegates to central bodies who volunteer to serve.

They devote their chief efforts to arousing general interest in the work of organized labor among trade unionists by addressing regular meetings of local unions, usually giving a talk lasting not more than 30 minutes. It is believed that this plan will prove to be so popular that it will serve to stimulate such activity that volunteers will come forward in numbers sufficient to more than fill the calls made upon the unions for speakers to discuss any phase of the labor question.

This work that has been started will be on in a widespread campaign of education in the fall and winter months that will develop a spirit of unity among the workers that will be proof against any attacks the enemies of labor may make.

BUILDING TRADESMEN SMOKE OUT PROFITEERS

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—Local building material dealers who thought they could fool the public and scare labor by shouting the customary lies about "high" wages being the cause of building stagnation have been handed a hot potato.

Determined to protect its membership and the people against continued exploitation, the St. Louis building trades council began an investigation which has had sensational results and will end in court trials at an early date, with several business men as defendants.

The unionists' action was the result of what they declare is collusion between material dealers' associations and the chamber of commerce to bring about the repeal of the ordinance which provides for an eight-hour day on work done for the municipality and for the payment of the prevailing wage, which is accepted as approximating the union wage.

The contractors refused, according to building trades' union officials, to bid on municipal work while these provisions were in force.

"During their campaign," said Secretary Cassidy of the building trades council, "the dealers in building material men used the argument that if the ordinance was repealed the price of material would go down, and building operations resumed. But the ordinance was repealed and the only thing that came down was the wages of non-union employes of the material dealing firms which I cannot otherwise but believe was maliciously made. No man with a heart and brains, but this did not stimulate building.

"We maintained that the cost of building materials had not come down and that there was a combination of building material dealers and contractors.

Newspapers took up the charge and made investigations of their own. The building trades council employed attorneys to conduct an investigation. Much information was secured—sufficient to prove our contention. The state attorney general issued a public call for all persons cared to volunteer evidence to come to his office. He promised no immunity.

It is known that certain dealers inquired if it would help them if they would withdraw from membership in Milimen's association, an organization charged with controlling the price of building materials. They received no satisfaction.

In this connection trade unionists were asked to arrange for a party for certain dealers, who feared their political friends in the legislature and called on the attorney general. Presumably they had hoped to head off the exposures threatened by the world, but it happened that at the same time a group of newspapers also called on the prosecutor's aspects to the attorney general.

From all available information the attorney general is preparing to carry the cases through to jury trial declared he is going to "clean house" all cases arising out of the investigation.

The trials are scheduled for the October term of court in Jefferson City. The building trades council will be represented during the entire court proceedings.

MILK TRUST DOES "MILKING."

Chicago, Sept. 17.—This city's expert on high cost of living declares that the milk trust has been practically running INTO the city sewers to keep up the retail price. The assistant district attorney says the food expert on the matter is charging the combine with robbing both the producers and the consumers of milk, buying from the former for 3-4c to 5c a quart and selling to the consumers at 14c a quart. Deducting overhead expense in handling, transportation, bottling, operating and distribution, the combine has profit of about 100 per cent. The pangs of conscience which may afflict some of the directors of the combine when they meet at the funeral may be eased by donating a silver spoon and then to the baby's milk fund.

KANSAS BANS LABOR FILM.

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 17.—The board of censors of the city's picture pictures has refused permission to exhibit in Kansas a film production of the Boston coal strike, which is represented as having won a strike. The board was not misled because the board felt that the exhibition would inspire class antagonisms that would be "damaging to the public interest." A facetious comment upon the board's action proposes that the strike in the moving picture be submitted to the industrial relations court to find out whether or not it is according to the "golden rule."

GOMPERS NAILS ERRING "PUBLICIST" WITH FACTS

Washington, Sept. 17.—"Publicists" may learn some day that they cannot make statements misrepresenting the labor movement and get away with them. In a recent issue of the Gateway, a magazine published at Detroit, a writer under the caption "Labor Unions and Capital" gives out this bald declaration:

"The most reliable information obtainable shows that at the time America entered the war less than 10 per cent of all the labor of the country was organized in labor unions, and less than 3 per cent of the labor employed in the more advanced types of manufacturing industry was unionized."

President Gompers in a letter to the Gateway, nails the writer with these facts:

That statement is in line with all those in the article and just as true as all others. The census of 1910 showed that about 38,000,000 people employed in gainful occupations, including the farmers, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, the president of the United States, members of congress, editors, publicists, lecturers, and all the professions and others.

Before the war there were about 8,000,000 eligible to membership in trade unions. Of these 5,000,000 were of labor or about 70 per cent. The statement of the writer in the article referred to is a continuation of the truth that I have no doubt "The Gateway" will willingly publish the correction which, if I cannot otherwise but believe was maliciously made. No man with a heart and brains, but this did not stimulate building.

"We maintained that the cost of building materials had not come down and that there was a combination of building material dealers and contractors.

Newspapers took up the charge and made investigations of their own. The building trades council employed attorneys to conduct an investigation. Much information was secured—sufficient to prove our contention. The state attorney general issued a public call for all persons cared to volunteer evidence to come to his office. He promised no immunity."

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From all available information the attorney general is preparing to carry the cases through to jury trial declared he is going to "clean house" all cases arising out of the investigation.

The trials are scheduled for the October term of court in Jefferson City. The building trades council will be represented during the entire court proceedings.

ANTI-TRUST PROPOSAL HITS ARGENTINE LABOR

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 17.—If a so-called anti-trust bill pending in the Argentine Congress becomes a law the workers of that country will be legally hamstrung. Among other things, the bill seeks to prohibit throughout the republic "all individual or collective acts and all industrial, commercial or transportation combines, whether the latter be for traffic by land, river or sea, in any manner and in any part of the country which may tend to produce or do produce the artificial rise or fall of prices of goods to the prejudice of the consumer." The bill further prohibits "the abandonment of growing crops or products, the shut down of factories, plants, quarries, mines or any other productive industry, such abandonment to be caused by indemnities paid to the owners of such industries."

The penalties prescribed for violation of the law are fines ranging from $40,000 and imprisonment for from one to three years.

The proposed law has been designed for the "suppression of trusts or combinations in restraint of trade, monopolies, etc."

LANDIS GRANTS REHEARING.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Judge Landis has granted a rehearing of the arbitration proceedings in which he served as arbitrator and cut the wages of workers in the building trades of this city from 15-1-2 per cent and changed their working conditions. Both the Building Construction Employers' association and the Associated Builders have protested against his decision to rehear the question.

WORKERS CAN END WAR IF DETERMINED TO DO SO

The labor movement recognizes the value of freedom and it knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and to defend their rights. The cause of disarmament and international peace can be promoted by creating and stimulating a sentiment that will not tolerate waste of life and by establishing international relations understanding and agencies that will constitute insuperable barrier to policies of force and destruction. With humanization, education cultivation, the establishment of the rule of reason, occasions for wars and wars themselves will cease. The working people, the masses of the world population, can end wars if they but have the independence of mind and to give their convictions reality by daring to do. For this and many other obvious reasons this convention calls upon the government of the United States to take the initiative or to co-operate with any other nation or nations for the purpose of a general agreement for disarmament both of the army and naval affairs of the world and that it shall be the duty of the executive council to call upon the workers and the people to aid in every way within their power and to have translated into action the sentiments recommended.—A. F. of L. Convention Action on Disarmament (June, 1921).

LABOR TAKES THE LEAD IN DISARMAMENT LEGION

Central Labor Bodies of Nation to Organize Great Parades and Massmeetings.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Plans to arouse the citizenship of America in support of the purpose underlying the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments announced by the American Federation of Labor in letters sent to all central labor bodies by President Samuel Gompers by direction of the executive council.

The plans call for a great national demonstration on Armistice day, the day on which the international conference meets in Washington to begin its work of devising methods of decreasing armament.

Through the national headquarters of the A. F. of L. and through the central labor bodies it is planned to enlist the cooperation of other organizations in order that the Armistice day demonstrations may be representative of the entire citizenship, aroused to the vital nature of the issue.

The plan for Armistice day demonstrations revolves around the central labor bodies in the cities and communities throughout the country. Upon their effort hinges the success of the entire movement.

Military Basis Must Be Put Aside.

The letter sent by President Gompers to the centrals follows, in part:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that American organized labor must take the lead in impressing upon the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament the overwhelming world determination to stop conducting international affairs on a military basis.

"The conference of conference meets in Washington on November 11, 1921, upon invitation of the American government.

"November 11 is Armistice day—the day on which German autocracy gave up in defeat.

"Three years ago, on Armistice day, democracy won an imperishable victory.

"May it win another great victory on this third anniversary.

"In accordance with the action of the executive council every central labor body in America is urgently called upon to perform a definite duty in order that the disarmament conference may not forget its purpose and in order that the largest possible disarmament may be achieved.

"On the day of the opening of the disarmament conference there should be a great national American demonstration, giving voice to the high resolve and determination of America, backing up our government in its leadership toward disarmament and giving courage and determination to the American representatives in the international conference.

"The American trade union movement, always making a clear distinction between disarmament and pacifism, has repeatedly declared for disarmament, because it has faith in democracy.

"The time has come now to speak with the full volume of our voice, joining with all other elements in American life and citizenship whose faith is akin to ours and whose love for peace is as deep.

Great Demonstration On Armistice Day.

"In every city and town in America let there be a great demonstration on Armistice day!

"It is expected that every city central body will join in the national demonstration, leaving no missing link in the great chain across the country.

"There should be a parade in every locality—a great parade for disarmament. The parade is the first consideration. Suggestions that may be of assistance in the formation of a parade will be furnished by American Federation of Labor headquarters. These suggestions are intended merely to be helpful, but in addition, if the central thought in all parades can be similar, the national effectiveness of the effort will be increased.

"Every parade should end in a massmeeting. The best obtainable speakers should address these great meetings. In ample time an address to the International Disarmament Conference will be forwarded to you for adoption at the massmeeting, Friday, November 11, 1921, Armistice day. Adoption of this address everywhere will mean the expression of the determination of millions of Americans in behalf of disarmament.

"It is highly desirable that this great Armistice day disarmament demonstration be not alone the expression of labor's views but that it be the expression of the views of our citizenship, under labor's leadership. Labor takes the lead because it has a highly developed sense of duty, is devoutly American, thoroughly democratic, and has the great organization necessary to leadership in a crucial moment such as this.

"Time Has Come To Disarm!"

"Action is the need of the hour.

"The time has come to disarm!' is the slogan.

"The hour has struck to make good our faith in democracy, to bring success to a great constructive movement in which labor has ever been the leader.

"Let no man fail, let no woman fail, let no local union fail, let no central body fail.

"Let the International Disarmament Conference know that the heart of America beats high in determination.

"Let this be America's greatest demonstration, America's greatest mandate. America's greatest pledge of faith for the peace of the world."

In addition to the local community demonstrations which will weld the country into a unit in expressing its opinion to the world conference which will meet in Washington, President Gompers has issued invitations to a number of men and women, including leaders of thought in all walks of life, asking them to serve as an advisory committee to assist in making plans that may prove helpful to the cause of disarmament. It is expected that this committee, which will be a most notable one, will meet at least once—and perhaps more than that—before the international conference assembles in November.

In all, the plans made by the American Federation of Labor are the most extensive ever made for such an event and they combine the work of organizing a great national demonstration with the work of developing and applying practical plans that will prove helpful in achieving the object for which President Harding has called together representatives of the great nations of the world.

All Other Civic Bodies Asked to Join With Labor on Armistice Day.

The Time Has Come to Disarm, Because Militarist Autocracies Have Perished.

"The fact is that disarmament now is possible for practical reasons and not for sentimental reasons. Sentimental reasons have existed always, but the world kept on arming. The practical thing that stood in the way of yielding to sentiment was the necessity of protecting the advance of democracy against the constant threat and menace of autocracy and militarism.

"While the two systems of human organization and government stood facing each other on relatively even terms of strength the cause of disarmament was a hopeless one.

"The great militarist autocracies have perished. A fundamental change has come over the peoples formerly ruled by emperors, kaisers, czars and conquerors. Self-government has been gained for practically the whole civilized world. That fact, more than any other, makes disarmament possible today."—President Gompers.

Value of Products 100% Above Wages

Washington, Sept. 17.—Bulletin from the bureau of the census, showing salaries, wages and value of products (less cost of raw materials) in the states and cities named for 1919.

	Salaries	Wages	Value of Products
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Arkansas	29,229	$47,196	$97,300
Michigan	148,961	683,876	1,545,377
Tennessee	73,384	170,193	344,577
Texas	21,565	116,943	240,529
Boston, Mass.	57,181	127,158	262,823
Cambridge, Mass.	8,144	22,948	50,705
Fall River, Mass.	6,240	22,301	46,710
Kansas City, Kan.	8,804	27,181	51,166
Kansas City, Mo.	19,976	54,691	121,231

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, whether sold or on hand. It will be observed by people who can "figure" that in every case the wages items are about 100 per cent less than the value of the products.

NEW EXECUTIVE BODY FOR BRITISH CONGRESS

London, Sept. 17.—The recent Cardiff convention of the British Trades Union Congress made a radical change in the executive functions of the congress. The parliamentary committee has been discontinued. This committee served as an executive council for the congress in legislative and industrial matters. The general staff, with somewhat broader powers, has taken its place. It will consist of 32 members, divided into six sections, representing 18 trade groups, and has been created with the purpose of bringing about a fusion of closely related groups in industry. Among its duties are co-ordinating industrial action when taken by affiliated unions, maintaining fraternal relations with the labor movement of other countries, negotiating inter-union disputes, assisting trade unions in the work of organization and carrying on propaganda with a view to strengthening the labor movement.

PROTESTS WAGE AWARD.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The 42,000 workers in the navy yards of the country have framed a protest to the president and the secretary of the navy against the wage award of the navy wage board. This award cut the wages of the government employes in navy yards from 16 to 8 per cent. The protest declares that the board paid no attention to the economic facts adduced at the two-week hearing of the case.

MINE WORKERS TO CONVENE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—The convention of the United Mine Workers will open in this city Sept. 19. The important work of the meeting will be the drafting of both anthracite and bituminous wage scales, to be effective April 1, 1922. After drafting the scales with be submitted for consideration by the joint wage scale committee, composed of both miners and operators.

Typos Approve Disarmament Principle; Also Indorse A. F. of L. Railway Policy

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17.—The delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union, upon the recommendation of the resolutions committee and by the unanimous vote, adopted a resolution favoring disarmament and government ownership of the railways of the country. The resolution also favors the unqualified indorsement of the action of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor in establishing in Washington an information and publicity service to help the labor movement, while typos urge printers to give close attention to the recommendations of the A. F. of L. relating to school text books.

The International Typographical Union is a pioneer among labor organizations in pushing agitation for government ownership and control of the telegraph system, beginning the propaganda in favor of this policy in the nineties.

Urging Justice for Poor, Judge Criticises Courts

Warrensburg, Mo., Sept. 17.—In a plan of revision of the constitution of Missouri submitted to the new constitution association, Judge Ewing Cockrell of the seventeenth Missouri judicial district takes the position that the courts are needlessly expensive and unbusinesslike. He declares that frequently decisions favor the party able to employ the best lawyer rather than the party in the right, and that the entire fabric of the judicial system is such that the poor are deprived of justice.

"We have the best courts and best judges for a few people," says Judge Cockrell. "But they are the people who have the most money and who can get the least out of justice. The poorest courts and judges are for the poor people who have no money. I think most judges realize that the public has not full confidence in the courts, but most of them have been too busy running the antiquated machinery of our judicial system to consider the causes for this lack of confidence." He expressed the opinion that under present conditions in Missouri that appointments to judgeships are made to reward popular favor and that it would be necessary to provide in the new constitution for the election of judges by the people.

PRICES STILL ON THE RISE.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The high cost of living is not going to be put down by any arbitrary decree of the courts. But since the general commanding the United States troops sent into Mingo county to preserve peace declared that labor and coal operators and their leaders, the organization of the work of digging coal with unusually high wages is being carried on with extraordinary haste. Mine owners are reported to be eager to have an armed force on the ground which can be relied upon to follow their orders, and to have that force clothed in a state uniform during the work of propaganda and gunmen of private detective agencies will have a good moral effect on the people on the side of West Virginia. As one militia man's uniform on a gunman will not change his nature or make him follow their orders, and to have that force clothed in a state uniform during the work of propaganda and gunmen of private detective agencies will have a good moral effect on the people on the side of West Virginia. As one militia man's uniform on a gunman will not change his nature or make him follow their orders, and to

Census Shows Increase Of Factory Workers

Washington, Sept. 17.—The last census of manufactures was taken in 1919. Compared with the census of 1914, the bureau of the census records the following changes in the average number of wage earners employed in factories, excluding hand trades: In Arkansas the average number in 1914 was 41,972, 1919 49,956, increase 19 per cent; Oregon, 1914 26,153, 1919 34,518, increase 102.1; Michigan, 1914 271,-040, 1919 479,323, increase 77.1; Texas, 1914 74,833, 1919 167,750, increase 41.9; Virginia, 1914 107,820, 1919 119,344, increase 10.1 Nearly all of the states show similar increases, which indicate either that more women are employed in industrial pursuits or that the farm women have taken up industrial work in preference to the grind on the farm. A large part of this increase may be due also to the fact that persons drawn into industry by reason of the war.

MILITIA BEING FORMED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Plans for reorganizing the state militia was granted by the last legislature, the law taking effect July 28. Since that time a brigade has been organized. The total force will consist of a regiment of 1,585 men. Up to the time of the miners' row in Mingo county the state officials had shown no particular desire in getting the state militia in working shape, but now due to the extraordinary to keep the miners in subjection. But since the general commanding the United States troops sent into Mingo county to preserve peace declared that labor and coal operators and their leaders, the organization of the work of digging coal with unusually high wages is being carried on with extraordinary haste. Mine owners are reported to be eager to have an armed force on the ground which can be relied upon to follow their orders, and to have that force clothed in a state uniform during the work of propaganda and gunmen of private detective agencies will have a good moral effect on the people on the side of West Virginia. As one militia man's uniform on a gunman will not change his nature or make him follow their orders, and to

A. F. of L. Asks for Copies of Injunctions

Washington, Sept. 17.—The A. F. of L. in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers has addressed all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, requesting copies of all injunctions issued in labor cases and copies of court decisions relating to labor be sent to the president of the federation. The purpose of collecting these data is to be in position to give information to all labor organizations as to the methods of procedure in cases of injunctions and to help them in court actions restraining labor organizations from adopting legitimate methods of action in protecting their standards. "Not only are the courts overstepping constitutional rights," declares the letter, "but they are building a wall of class distinction by enjoining trade unions from doing certain things that are declared lawful when done by associations of employers. The time has come for a judge who represents the reactionary forces of judiciary declared it to be the duty of the courts 'to stand at all times as the representatives of capital' in labor struggles."

PLUMBERS WIN LONG STRIKE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 17.—After a long strike for ten months the plumbers' and steamfitters' unions of this city have won a complete victory.